

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Most of the colleges and schools of music in London are re-opening during this and next week. The Royal Academy leads the way on Thursday, when the Michaelmas term will begin. On the following Monday the Guildhall School commences at the Guildhall School, and the Royal College and at Trinity College the next term begins on Oct. 1. The London Academy is also re-opening, and many other musical institutions.

In connection with the Royal College of Music, it may be interesting to mention that a junior class is now open at reduced fees. This is an excellent plan. Too often juvenile musical education is relegated to the nursery or morning governess, and when the time arrives for more advanced study the unfortunate "finisher" professor has caused less families of time, intonation and fingering to eradicate. But if the small beginner has been "ground" from the beginning by first-class teachers, both fingers, voice, and ears are prepared for higher work, and pupil and master are thus saved loss of time and temper.

The Birmingham Musical Festival of 1897 opens on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 5, with "Elijah," and in the evening Mr. Edward German's expressly for the festival "The Song of the Sea" will be heard for the first time. The first performance of Professor Stanford's new "Requiem" will take place the next (Wednesday) morning, and on the Thursday evening Mr. Arthur Somervell's new cantata, "Ode to the Sea" (composed expressly for the festival) will be performed. The other works to be given during the 4 days' music are already familiar with the musical public. Messrs. Albani, Florence, Foster, Williams, Brima, and Crossley; Messrs. Lloyd, May, Davies, Black, Greene, and Bingham are the principal vocalists engaged, and Dr. Hans Richter will conduct the performances.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Newman and Mr. Lamoureux to arrange for the latter to give 10 orchestral concerts in London with the Queen's Hall permanent orchestra between November and May. It will be interesting to note what the Parisian conductor does with the fine body of instrumentalists that Mr. Henry Wood has so skilfully organised, and directed in such a masterly manner.

Had it not been for the arrangement with Mr. Newman, Mr. Lamoureux would probably not have appeared in London. Now that he is devoted to most of his time to the Paris Exhibition of 1900 he finds himself unable to continue his concerts in Paris, and the famous Lamoureux orchestra will therefore be disbanded.

It is said that performances of "Siegfried," "Tristan," and "Die Meistersinger" will be given at Covent Garden next year, under the auspices of M. Jean de Reszke. The Brothers De Reszke, Herr Reichman, and Messrs. Eames and Moran-Olden are mentioned in connection with the scheme. But perhaps the greatest excitement centres in the name of Dr. Hans Richter, the greatest of living orchestral directors, as the probable conductor.

Mr. Gran has been trying to induce Frau Cosima Wagner to grant him permission to produce "Parsifal" in America. But it seems unlikely that the lady will consent to performances elsewhere than Bayreuth, considering the large amount of money staped at the festivals there, thousands of the visitors going simply to hear "Parsifal," which cannot at present be heard in any other place.

I am pleased to learn that "Rip Van Winkle" is drawing such large houses to Her Majesty's that Mr. Hedmond is giving matinees of the opera.

When one hears of Mr. Sims Reeves making his reappearance at the promenade concert, it seems hard to realise that the veteran tenor will enter into his 80th year on the 26th of this month.

M. Gabriel Faure is writing an opera to a libretto by Zola, entitled "L'Oragan." The French composer is also said to be at work upon a ballet which he has been commissioned to write for Covent Garden.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

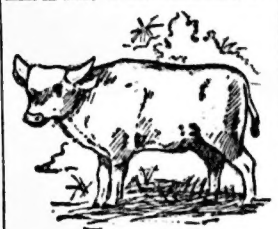
The following note from a correspondent of St. Augustine, N.W., is of considerable interest as extending the range of the nightingale in this country, if, indeed, the bird in question really was a nightingale:—"In last Saturday's 'People' you mentioned that the nightingale is not met with much further westwards than the eastern border of Wales. I can give you an instance of its occurrence in Montgomeryshire 4 years ago. I was living at Newtown, and about 3 miles out one was heard. It soon became known, and a considerable number of people used to go in the evening to listen to it. After it had been here about a fortnight some unconscious brute shot it. You can imagine what indignation the wanton act of killing this rare bird caused in the neighbourhood."

This week there have been 2 more children attacked by ferrets—one at South Norwood, where the work was terribly late and gnawed, the other near Ayr, whose face was of such frequent occurrence, for many times at country places I have come across ferrets kept in most out-of-the-way and insecure cages. I am, however, rather astonished that the owners of these blood-thirsty little creatures after entering in the papers so many horrible accounts of the mischief they have caused when loose, do not take more trouble to have them safely housed. When hungry ferrets are let loose at night, and the light and smell of blood almost infallibly kill them.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Sept. 14 include a Chinese parakeet, an Indian civet cat, a king parakeet, a ring-necked parakeet, a brown capuchin monkey, 2 common marmosets, a Patagonian cat (born in the garden), a chamois baboon, a cynocephalus, a Levantine marmoset, a European tortoise, a water vole (black

variety), 4 little-ringed plovers, a hoopoe, and an Arctic fox.

The geyser, which we give a figure, is an animal which has been almost constantly represented in the Zoological Society's collection since the arrival at the Gardens of a young male in 1866. It does remarkably well.



THE GAYAL.

In confinement, and on many occasions has been bred in the Zoo, not only "inter se," but with other members of its race, such as the American bison and the zebra. The colour of the adult geyal is of a uniform dark brown, almost black, but now, on account of the lower parts of the legs which are of a dirty white. It has a large head with flat forehead and short thick horns, slightly curved upwards. The young animal is of a fawn colour, with chin, chest, and inner sides of the legs whitish.

In its native haunts—Northern India—the geyal is generally a more or less domesticated animal, and although it is known to be a distinct wild species very little is known of it in a feral state, and its distribution is a matter of uncertainty. From the massive appearance of the animal it would be thought that it was well adapted for performing such work as the horse and other oxen, but there is no record from India of its ever having been trained for this purpose and employed. The natives apparently only keep it for food. Large herds of the animal are kept in some districts, and these are allowed to roam at will in the forests, but they usually find their way back to their homes at night. The geyal seems not to be so ferocious a disposition as some of its relatives such as the buffalo and gaur; at least, in some districts, it has not been told about it as about the last-mentioned animals.

Not many years ago the buzzard was a fairly common bird in most parts of England, but it is probably the time of its undisturbed persecution, in many localities it is so rarely seen that when an individual does put in an appearance it is looked upon quite as an event. Very recently a specimen was captured in a vermin trap in Hertfordshire, and presented to the Museum at St. Albans.

Another rare bird of prey in the shape of a golden eagle has also recently been captured. It had been seen in the neighbourhood of Mersham, Kent, for several days, and had committed several depredations among the poultry of that place. This eagle, although pretty numerous in the Highlands of Scotland, where it breeds, and a not infrequent visitor to the north of England, is very seldom met with in the southern counties. It is therefore of interest to hear of the occurrence of the bird in Kent.

I am given to understand that the giraffe which the Bechuana chief, Botho, has presented to the Queen is expected home within the next few days, and it is probable that the time of its next visit to the Zoological Gardens. At any rate it is hoped that her Majesty will deposit it there for the time being.

THE ACTOR.

There has been a good deal of dramatic activity in the provinces lately. That Mr. Hare has just produced there a new play, called "A Bachelor's Romance," and that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have done "The Elder Wine-Blossom," most people know. In addition I note that somebody has brought out in the country a new version of the story contained in Robertson's "David Garrick." He calls it "Garrick's Sacrifice," and gives it a melodramatic turn by introducing a wicked squire, who conspires for the hand of Garrick's ladylove, Laura.

Now, Garrick never married anybody called Laura, any more than he ever married a lady named Ada; and it seems a pity that the actual facts of his life should be falsified upon the stage. I daresay there are thousands of ignorant people who believe that Robertson's play is based upon real incidents. To return to the provinces, players there have just made acquaintance with a new "coster opera," called "The Little Duchess," which reminds me, of course, of "The Little Duke." This little duchess is the daughter of a burglar, and another of the characters is "Henry Hawkins."

When Mr. Levilly gave his London matinee of "La Poupée," by way of sending off his touring company, the part of the doll-maker Hilarius was played by Eric Thorne. Thorne hangs a tale. Mr. Thorne, it appears, underook the role at almost the last moment, and had, I think, only 2 rehearsals. Of course he had had the advantage of seeing Mr. L. Jouin play the part, but that was only because he is one of those earnest young actors who like to study their elders and get "winkles" from them. In this case Mr. Thorne's voluntary studies had an excellent result.

Mr. Thorne's original rôle in "La Poupée" is now in the hands of Mr. Fred Storey, who introduces some eccentric dances. It was as a dancer of the most agile sort that Mr. Storey first came to the front. Gradually he progressed in his acting, and it will be remembered how very creditable was his pantomime in the recent ballet of "Rip Van Winkle." He is credited—rightly or wrongly—with the intention of portraying Rip in serious fashion on the boards. There is no reason why he should not, save that he would have to contend against recollections of Jefferson and Fred Leslie.

Attention has been drawn to the fact—no, I think, noted by the daily press—that the new "Hamlet," Mr. Forbes Robertson, plays the part minus the usual wig. There can be no doubt that this helps to emphasise the "naturalness" of his performance. It also helps—unfortunately, I think—to emphasise the modernness of the part. As Despatch has "funky look," Mr. Robertson looks a little too like a

gay Englishman of today. I fancy, too—I may be wrong, but he never wears a hat or cap. In the graveyard scene he dons a cloak with a hood to it, and that hood he quickly removes.

Though Mr. Gilbert's new drama is to be produced in the country, it will have a cast of quite metropolitan strength. Besides Miss Fortescue, the Australian heiress, there will be Miss Cicely Richards as the comic Duchess of Dundee, Mr. Luigi Lablache and Mr. Edmund Maurice as the rivals for Miss Fortescue's love, and Mr. G. P. Hawtrey, Mr. Ivan Watson, and Mr. Compton Courtis for minor rôles. Under such circumstances Mr. Gilbert's work would have full justice done to it.

It is good hearing that Mrs. Kendal is to give a lecture and recitations at various places just before she departs for the Continent. Londoners will hope that she will include the metropolis in her sphere of operations. She is a very vigorous speaker, and her discourse is likely to be eminently vivacious. As a reciter, of course, she is "one of the best."

OLD IZAAK.

The Thames is in fair angling order, but not in its best condition. Anglers in the T.A.P.S. district have no reason to complain of want of sport. Some good fish have been taken during the week in the tidal water; among them a barbel of 7lb., caught by Mr. Phil Smith at Twickenham. Quantities of roach have been brought ashore at nearly all stations, and anglers fishing from the bank have also come in for a share of the spoil.

There is very little to report from the Lea or Arun, and no large catches have been made in either river during the past week. The Arun is sure before long to justify its reputation, and good sport may safely be anticipated in the Pulborough and Amberley district.

The famous broads and rivers of Norfolk have been well patronised of late, and quantities of bream have, as usual, rewarded anglers in that district. These grand rivers are well stocked with sport, and some good jack and perch ought now to be brought to bank.

The sea anglers appear to have done well at most places, and at Great Yarmouth, Southend, and other seaside resorts, many rods have been at work. A lady, fishing from a boat at Deal recently, succeeded in landing a dog-fish, which turned the scale at 12lb., a size rarely taken in the locality. John Bingham, of Kingsdown, was the boatman employed, and the fish was weighed in when brought ashore.

I hear from Mr. F. Brown, the well-known secretary of the Reading and District Angling Association, that they have recently placed a considerable quantity of good fish in the Thames at a suitable spot about 4 miles from Reading. There were a large number of roach (some scaling up to 2lb. each), pike, perch, dace, and grayling. The weather was against them at the time, a furious storm raging, so that many were unfortunately lost. The whole were netted from prime water, and will be of great service in that part of the river.

Talking of re-stocking, reminds me that the time for the annual collection for the Rivers Preservation Fund is at hand, and it is hoped very shortly to issue the usual balance-sheet and list of members of clubs or otherwise, the desirability of supporting so good an object, the whole of the money subscribed being strictly devoted to the increase of their sport, through the united efforts of the two associations, and clear of all other considerations. When making their concert arrangements and the like, the year's collection is certain to prove the success all honest anglers would desire.

Death has been busy among the fraternity of fish and the honoured name of Mr. W. S. Holding must now unfortunately be added to the list of those who have recently passed away. Although Mr. Holding was more widely known as a cyclist than an angler, he was, as a member of the United Brothers (Deptford), Greenwich, and other angling societies, held in great esteem, and his genial face and company will be sadly missed at many an anglers' gathering.

The Birmingham and District Angling Association fished the great annual pegged-down match at Pershore on Monday last, in which no less than 100 anglers took part. The prize offered being some £40, given by the association, in addition to the splendid silver challenge cup of the value of £50, held by the winning club. At the close of the contest no less than 150 anglers weighed in, the victor being Mr. W. Hooper of the Hilly Fields, Birmingham, who weighed in 15lb. 10oz. of fish. The prize money was £40, and Mr. Hooper (St. Paul) came next, with slightly lesser weights. The takes were small throughout, but the contest only lasted 3 hours. Mr. C. White (secretary) and the committee generally did their utmost to secure the success attained.

The monthly delegate meeting of the Anglers' Association takes place at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, on Monday, Sept. 20. The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m.

The Great Northern Brothers had a comparatively poor show of fish at their last outing, although Mr. J. Hewitt headed the list of successful anglers with 7lb. 4oz. of bream, and Messrs. Collier, G. Watling, J. Large, and others weighed in. The prizes won in the Central Association competition at Pulborough are to be handed to the winners at the Robin Hood on Monday, Sept. 27, with the exception of the Emden Challenge Cup, which, under the rules laid down by the association, has not yet been finally won.

GENERAL CHATTER.

"The People" Above the Clouds" is the inscription accompanying a highly-finished and beautiful photograph which I have just received from a gallant gunner at Meerut. It represents a group of 6 sergeants and one private of Royal Horse Artillery, at a hill station, "8,000ft. above sea

level." The assembled warriors are having a picnic amid lovely scenery, stimulants not being forgotten. On one of the surrounding bushes a copy of our journal is suspended, with the title fully displayed, possibly to indicate that even the most exulting company of the most popular paper in the world, it is a high compliment, and I cordially thank my obliging correspondent for bringing it to my notice. The photograph will, when framed, adorn the editorial sanctum for evermore.

In a recent "Gazette" I noticed the resignations of subalterns in as many cavalry regiments. No doubt the War Office made searching inquiry as to the reasons why these young officers so quickly abandoned a noble profession, which they must have taken great trouble to enter. Possibly impecuniosity had something to do with it. Recent revelations showed very clearly that in some cavalry corps regiments opinion is held on a lavish scale of expenditure, which would not be the case if so much of that sort of compulsion. Should a young officer desire to subscribe to a ball or a race, luncheon, or a regimental drag or yacht, he is twitted with not caring for "the credit of the regiment." As if it could possibly reflect credit on any regiment for its officers to march steadily towards ruin.

While on this theme, I avail myself of the opportunity to state that the published accounts of the enormous losses of a certain young officer at sea are vastly exaggerated. Instead of his having parted with £200,000, as alleged, the mark, while there was no "plucking" in the case at all. The play was, I am assured, perfectly fair, and some of the senior officers did their best to dissuade the foolish young fellow from attempting to recover his initial losses by gambling and trebling his stakes. The winners, too, could not well refuse to "give him his revenge," when he strenuously clamoured for it.

If that egregious person, Mr. Hyndman, reads the indictment he will not be greatly gratified by their composition, and his recent performances as a self-elected champion of the natives. "The Hindu," one of the leading organs of native opinion, tells him politely, but plainly, that he should cultivate a less abusive style. Lord George Hamilton, the "Hindu" states, as a "very brutal bit of abuse," and tells him that if he really desires to benefit India "he will have to give up his Billingsgate style." "Orientals are a polite people," and the brutality, which is among the amenities of the hustings in Great Britain is gratifying to our souls," Hear, hear!

Several additional complaints have reached me respecting the horrible odours created by the engines at London several shafts of the Central London Railway, now in course of construction. A householder at Notting Hill, living near one of these excavations, writes me that the stench is, at times, absolutely sickening, "just as if it came from a particularly foul sewer." That is not the case, however; on inquiry, I find that the nuisance is wholly caused by the quality of the coal caused by the engines. All the used steam-cabby has some ground for pretending to believe that the company, to save expense of tunnelling, purposes to run its trains through the main sewers.

Depressing as the late rainy weather was to townsmen and holiday makers, great benefit has accrued to farmers from the opportune down-pour. Not only has it immensely improved the root crops, but I am assured that the pastures have not afforded such good autumn feeding for cattle and sheep for many a year. The autumn rain, which is so much to be purchased at an exceptional extent, but that danger is now at an end. On the whole, our agriculturists have done very well during Diamond Jubilee year, and should be able to put by something substantial against bad times.

Old and perry are slowly but steadily gaining ground in London; there are quite a number of public houses where these wholesome drinks can now be obtained. Much quicker progress would be made if the public could only make such a reasonable price. Down in Devon you can buy really excellent draught cider, at any table, at a shilling the gallon, and that price is said to give the retailer a substantial profit. I should imagine, then, that it would be remunerative business to sell the same grade of cider in the metropolis, at 6d. the gallon, a price at which there would certainly be a large popular demand.

An enterprising young man asks me whether it would be likely to rebound to his profit to open a store at Berber. Not just yet; he had better wait, at all events, until the railway to Abu Hamed is finished. He is a gallant spirit, all the same, the sort of spirit—adventurous and plucky—which has done so much towards making the Empire a better place in every way. He is a gambler in the Sudan for British goods before very long.

WILL WORKMAN.

Amongst my letters this week I have received two that I want to say a few words about, because they are both of questions that are interesting to the general public. One is about the "able-bodied pauper" in Camberwell Workhouse, and the writer says:—"I'm a working man. I have a house, and pay taxes; and work hard to do so. Why should I pay towards a lot of fellows like these?"

And I might well repeat his question. I say, Why should any of us? because we are all ratapayers—either direct or indirect—and it is not only in Camberwell, but in every other workhouse, that "a lot of fellows like these" are to be found. But what is to be done with them? That is the question.

My correspondent suggests the buying of a plot of ground and building workshops. But that would not be of the slightest use, for in nine cases out of ten the able-bodied pauper goes inside the workhouse to get away from the workshop. Again, he says:—"Cannot the latter be brought into a workshop of this kind and taught a trade, and so kept from propping up public-houses with his hands in his pockets?"

I am sorry to be obliged to reply

to this question in the negative. The habitual loafer cannot be brought into a workshop, except he was dragged in by a couple of horses or a traction engine; and, when you got him in, you could not teach him a trade, and even if you did teach him a trade, he would decline to work, and would prefer to stand at the public-house corner just the same. Some of the worst loafers and loungers round this quarter—and there are some hot ones, I can assure you—are skilled mechanics, first-class workmen, too.

If a man is really lazy—or, what I call, "born idle"—he will not work, and all the scheming and planning in the world won't make him work. Either he will live on his parents, or, failing these, he will go to the workhouse as an able-bodied pauper.

We have heard a lot lately about what a lot of meals they have in workhouses, and how nice and comfortable it is. As far as the old and infirm are concerned—those who have been "puling hard against the stream" all their lives, and then get "cast away" at the finish—I say, let them have as much as ever they can, and let it be the best. Let the old men and women who have been working hard all their lives, and who have just what they require. I shall never grumble. But, as for the able-bodied loafer, who can get work and will not work, why, a lethal chamber like the one at the Battersea dogs' home is good enough for him.

The other correspondent asks me to tell him what is "working" in a man? It is a letter, but it is a letter. In his town they have a working men's club, and one of the rules states that only working men shall hold office, or serve on the committee; and now, he says, "the vicar wants to get his foot in."

In that particular case I should certainly say that the vicar is debarred by the rule. He may say he works hard, and no doubt, he does—but he is not the kind of work man that rule said those who "work" would be. Under certain circumstances that "vicar" would not call himself a working man. Suppose, for instance, there was a doctor in that town who had a fixed rate of charges, but who attended working men for half-price, would he call himself a working man? I fancy not.

A few weeks back, when speaking of the arrival in this country of the Spanish Anarchists, I said that all rule-bashers must be dumped down here. I meant what I said, and the next lot? We have not had long to wait for an answer. I see this week we have "a few friends from Greece" (Thessaly), who have been dumped down without a copper in their pockets. But we must not care for no pauper aliens. They are only destitute refugees.

MR. WHEELER.

Verily is the agony being piled on. It is bad enough to read the now stereotyped heading, "Fatal Cycling Accident," in the columns of our morning paper, but it has been left to the go-ahead "Daily Mail" to add large type headlines. Thus, on Wednesday last, I sat myself down to breakfast, at the same time opening the paper. These were the first words to catch my eye: "Lady Cyclist Attacked. Extraordinary Accident in Essex. Strapped to the Pedals!" also headed "Further paragraph announcing the result of the inquest on the body of poor young Whitaker, who was killed through a spill on the Putney track. In all three accidents there is much to reflect upon. The lady who was so grossly and outrageously assaulted near Battlesbridge, in Essex, is still in a critical condition. Her assailant treated her in the most barbarous manner, and it makes one shudder to think that even in civilised England a woman is so treated while cycling through an American park. Numerous complaints have been recently made to the police of assaults upon women while cycling. The bicycle nowadays tempts many young women to venture unescorted far afield; whereas, before they had the country, they were forced to keep in the neighbourhood of home. Perhaps this is why so many cases of robbery have occurred of late.

Regarding the fatal accident on the Putney track, I fear a rumour that all the facts did not come out at the inquest. How the smash occurred is described in many different ways by those who were on the ground at the time. One witness tells me that the so-called straps on the pedals of the ordinary American pattern—that is to say, slipping over the front part of the foot—while blocks on the sole of the shoe fitted in the centre of the pedal, thus holding the foot securely. How the question of straps could have had any effect upon the fatal caving in, I cannot say. I fail to understand; nevertheless, the jury added a rider to the verdict of accidental death stating it was their opinion that straps should not be used on bicycle pedals, and that at cycle races meetings they should be prohibited altogether. It is a matter of fact, these straps hold the foot tighter than most toe-clips when blocks on the sole of the shoe are used. Nearly all racing men wear toe-clips. A notable exception was the late A. W. Harris.

Now, as to the shooting of a Miss Thompson, while riding along a country road, I have much to say, having suffered no less than 3 times from the vagaries of the Cockney sportsman. Miss Thompson was wheeling along the Portland road when someone fired a cartridge round the highway, some of the shot actually hitting the lady's arms and legs, while her skirt and blouse were riddled with others. If the police could only pay a little more attention to these self-styled sporting gentry, instead of prowling about round corners watching for the unwary cyclist who may take advantage of a clear road to indulge in a coast down a hill, then frequenters of the Queen's highway would stand less chance of being peppered. Last week only I received a letter of complaint from a tourist who, while wheeling along a Kentish lane, had the pleasure of hearing no less than 4 discharges of shot rattling among the leaves just over his head. Owing to the silent travelling of pneumatic wheels, a bicycle is not heard, and, if the hedge hides him from the shooting party, he stands a chance at

this time of the year of being stung most unpleasantly, even if not injured. Tourists in out of the way country places will do well to remember this, and, if guns are heard, to make their presence known.

After penning my cycling lines last week, I read of the fatal accident to a cycling newspaper boy. The often-curred on the wet and icy streets sets at Picketts' Park, through the winter I watched these boys dashing down Farringdon-st. and over Blackfriars Bridge at breakneck pace, utterly regardless of mud, grease, rain, traffic, or policemen. How it is that a fatal accident does not attend one or other of them on every wet day has long been a marvel to me. The machines used are for the most part very poor ones, the wheels seldom tracking, and the tyres having non-slipping corrugations; while, to add to the terrors of skidding, the riders carry 9 or 10 quarts of damp newspapers away in a bag on their backs. If any readers of the "People" employ these speedy messengers, I should be glad to hear from them some particulars as to the average pace the boys travel, and how often accidents occur. Perhaps some member of the fraternity itself will furnish me with his experiences.

MADAME.

For those who are in the secret of the fashions it is almost lamentable to realise that, as soon as something pretty has "caught on," it is no longer smart. A friend will come in and say, "I could not resist buying so-and-so, it is so smart, and I know it would be considered fashionable." Sensible women, with a limited dress allowance, should always fight shy of anything that is very much worn.

In Paris, the sale of plain materials is very much larger than that of fancy goods, because the thrifty Frenchwoman, who intends to have her last season's gowns renovated, is alive to the fact that a fancy material bears a date on the face of it, and it is only the very rich or reckless women who will invest in such hazardous purchases. This system also allows us to get our winter raiment ready in time, because there is no waiting for the next new fashion.

Some favourite fancy materials, however, come in season after season—shepherd's plaid, Pekin or striped silks, and Pompadour designs. Checks are pretty safe, and tartan will be with us for some time, as we were slow of accepting it at first. Brooches remained in fashion for a long time. We have quite a host of new stripes—waved stripes, stripes on the cross, and watered stripes. Cloths as fine and supple as chamois skin, with a rough-surfaced warm back, fancy tans, with wavy stripes, and magenta, and really beautiful woollen brooches are now showing their glories in the shop windows.

Ruby, beetroot, mulberry—and, indeed, all shades of dark red verging on plum colour—are to be very much worn. Crushed straw—some-times called old rose—brick dust, copper, and a sort of magenta follow suit; but the reigning idea is a mixture of blue and grey, which is a la mode of the Third Empire, when the lovely Empress Eugenie affected the "false" colouring which toned her vivid beauty. Grey green, almond green, and a soft lavender pearl grey and pheasant's wings are also to be popular.

The Agnes costume, of which I give a sketch, has a stylish little loose coat. If the dress is of, say, plum coloured cloth, the coat should be black, this coat can be worn with almost any skirt. Three purple enamel buttons set in steel on the front, and, if a light grey or white feather neck ruff is worn with it, the effect would be most charming. Plum colour is almost universally becoming, but a dark woman with heavy faces must avoid it, which is best, being to fair, dainty faces.

Pinafore dresses are coming into fashion again. They are very pretty for young girls. The high collars are all made in one with the dress or yokes. A trelis work of ribbons, laid over velvet or velveteen, ornaments many front breadths. The sleeves are made in one with the bodice, and the bodice, shoulder pieces, collar, and skirt would all be of cashmere.

A mode of trimming evening or bridal dresses is to have three narrow flounces of lace or chiffon from the waist to the hem on one side, so that the three lines form a sort of feathery "jabot" or frill. The front of the bodice would have a yoke of chiffon frills and rucked chiffon sleeves. Wide bands of white cloth, embroidered in the Russian style, and framed in black silk braid, look very smart.

Buttons are either very large or very small. The intermediate styles are not worn. If a bodice fastens in front, the large buttons are chosen, but if on one side, and very tiny buttons are worn more than ever on skirt, bodice, and basque. Cream lace insertion, with a band of black velvet ribbon on either side, makes a pretty and effective trimming for the front of a bodice, or go across the top part of a sleeve. One of the newest mohair braids is edged with tiny "bobs" or round buttons. If a velvet yoke is worn—it should be emphasised by velvet sleeves, the rest of the woollen material forming a sort of sleeveless bodice which comes under the arms.

The prettiest toques I have seen are of light brown or even velvet, with 2 eagles' plumes placed very high and

fastened by an oxidised silver ornament.

Several of my readers having asked for a pattern of the night-dress I de-



THE NITE NIGHT-DRESS.

scribed, I thought it best to give a sketch of a pretty one I have just made with a deep frill edged with lace, and the sleeves had deep frills trimmed in the same way.

PATTERN ORDER FORM.

Description.	Measure.	Description.	Measure.
1. Neck round	2. Arm under	1. Neck round	2. Arm under
3. Bust	4. Waist	3. Bust	4. Waist
5. Hip	6. Length	5. Hip	6. Length
7. Sleeve	8. Cuff	7. Sleeve	8. Cuff
9. Collar	10. Hem	9. Collar	10. Hem
11. Skirt	12. Length	11. Skirt	12. Length
13. Waist	14. Hem	13. Waist	14. Hem
15. Length	16. Hem	15. Length	16. Hem

A narrow piece of tape should be tied round the waist, and accurate measurements made from it. Stock patterns are as follows:—
No. 1. Bust 30 in. Waist 24 in. Length 54 in. No. 2. Bust 32 in. Waist 26 in. Length 56 in. No. 3. Bust 34 in. Waist 28 in. Length 58 in. No. 4. Bust 36 in. Waist 30 in. Length 60 in. No. 5. Bust 38 in. Waist 32 in. Length 62 in. No. 6. Bust 40 in. Waist 34 in. Length 64 in. No. 7. Bust 42 in. Waist 36 in. Length 66 in. No. 8. Bust 44 in. Waist 38 in. Length 68 in. No. 9. Bust 46 in. Waist 40 in. Length 70 in. No. 10. Bust 48 in. Waist 42 in. Length 72 in. No. 11. Bust 50 in. Waist 44 in. Length 74 in. No. 12. Bust 52 in. Waist 46 in. Length 76 in. No. 13. Bust 54 in. Waist 48 in. Length 78 in. No. 14. Bust 56 in. Waist 50 in. Length 80 in. No. 15. Bust 58 in. Waist 52 in. Length 82 in. No. 16. Bust 60 in. Waist 54 in. Length 84 in. No. 17. Bust 62 in. Waist 56 in. Length 86 in. No. 18. Bust 64 in. Waist 58 in. Length 88 in. No. 19. Bust 66 in. Waist 60 in. Length 90 in. No. 20. Bust 68 in. Waist 62 in. Length 92 in. No. 21. Bust 70 in. Waist 64 in. Length 94 in. No. 22. Bust 72 in. Waist 66 in. Length 96 in. No. 23. Bust 74 in. Waist 68 in. Length 98 in. No. 24. Bust 76 in. Waist 70 in. Length 100 in. No. 25. Bust 78 in. Waist 72 in. Length 102 in. No. 26. Bust 80 in. Waist 74 in. Length 104 in. No. 27. Bust 82 in. Waist 76 in. Length 106 in. No. 28. Bust 84 in. Waist 78 in. Length 108 in. No. 29. Bust 86 in. Waist 80 in. Length 110 in. No. 30. Bust 88 in. Waist 82 in. Length 112 in. No. 31. Bust 90 in. Waist 84 in. Length 114 in. No. 32. Bust 92 in. Waist 86 in. Length 116 in. No. 33. Bust 94 in. Waist 88 in. Length 118 in. No. 34. Bust 96 in. Waist 90 in. Length 120 in. No. 35. Bust 98 in. Waist 92 in. Length 122 in. No. 36. Bust 100 in. Waist 94 in. Length 124 in. No. 37. Bust 102 in. Waist 96 in. Length 126 in. No. 38. Bust 104 in. Waist 98 in. Length 128 in. No. 39. Bust 106 in. Waist 100 in. Length 130 in. No. 40. Bust 108 in. Waist 102 in. Length 132 in. No. 41. Bust 1

5

George May, 23, barman, Toussaint, Regent's Park, and William King, 27, dealer, William-st., Heston-rd., were charged at the Police Court yesterday with being concerned in stealing 425 belonging to Charles Read, landlord of the Hill Hotel, Norwood.—Prosecutor knew May as John Davis, who entered his employ as barman on 23. Two days afterwards he ran out of the hotel in his shirt.

cabaret at the back of the bar, had personated a man named Davis, a barman with a good character. Prisoner said he was very sure and added that Stebbing knew nothing of the matter.—Charles Dunciford, a man, said he was on the rank outside the hotel on the day of the robbery, and saw the 3 prisoners in conversation. They met outside the way station.

AND SHOOK HANDS.

Max afterwards returned to the

Det. Spencer, A Division, said that on Friday afternoon he and brother of Stebbing in Hampstead and followed him to Williamstown waiting for some time the 2 private entered the private bar of the public-house. He told them he arrest them for stealing £25 from Gipsy Hill Hotel. The three men afterwards liberated.—Mr. J. J. J.

A FEARFUL BLOW.
At the Old Bailey yesterday, Blackmore, 19, was indicted for maliciously wounding William M. with intent to do grievous harm.—It appeared that proof had given evidence on a su-

after his prisoner's sudden attack had threatened to blind him and on the night of this occurrence at Greenwich attacked him with a stick. Prosecutor warded off the blows, and prisoner, fetching a mer, dealt him a fearful blow on the left eye, completely smashing it out. The jury found prisoner guilty and the Recorder sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

at Lambeth yesterday with her
 gorned, with a man named
 Herbert, in assaulting Wm
 and robbing him of 15s.—Pro
 a costermonger, stated that
 1.30 a.m. on May 25 he was
 along New Kent-rd., when
 named Herbert (who has been
 victed) and 3 other men came
 him. He endeavoured to run
 but Herbert kicked him on
 and caused him to fall. Herbe
 kicked him in the jaw, and

came unconscious. Upon recovering consciousness, he missed his money from his pocket. He could not identify any of the men, except Herbert, and he could not say whether any of the others did anything to him.—A young man named Bayless, who witnessed the robbery, identified prisoner as one of the men who was with Herbert. Bayless, 26 L said he saw prisoner on Kent-rd. about midnight on Nov. 10, and took him to the station, where he was identified by last witness.

RICHMOND RECREATION
It is reported at Richmond negotiations between the Town and the Crown authorities over the purchase of a large portion of the Old-Park Park as a public

grand are almost completed, hope is expressed that the "For Greater London" will be public opening on Oct. 10. The Council will acquire nearly 900 acres of the park, and a deputation council will this week wait Chief Commissioner of Works to settle the final agreement. The ground will meet a long-felt need for local cricket and football club, addition to affording one of the most picturesque open spaces on the

ing on the Thames. During the meeting of the representatives of the athletic clubs will be held for the purpose of forming a ground committee to assist the Town Council in leasing the park, and it is hoped that it will be possible to secure a member of the Royal Family to perform the ceremony.

AMERICAN MARKET
(BOSTON'S TELEGRAMS.)
New York, Sept. 18.—Wheat closed at 10 1/2c. Corn, 10c. Flour

Corn steady, but at 76. Tin. Lard. Coffee steady, at 15 to 39 points advance. Tin steady, at 3 to 8 points call. Tin firm. Iron firm. Copper. Lead steady. Wheat and shew, and Corn steady, at 40 to 46 lower. Provision. Lard steady, with Jan. 21 and near points higher. Pork steady at 10 to advance. Ribs are 77 to 15 points 12 1/2 dearer. Hogs firm. C. m. p.

New York, Sept. 18.—Call. Mo. State Government Bonds, 2 Call money, other securities, 2 Exchange on London, 60 days' 8 Cable Transfers, 4.94; Exchange

Days of the United States
Four per Cent. United States
Registered Bonds, 1133; Western
Telegraph, 964; Atchison, Topeka and
Sharon, 161; Atchison, Topeka, and
Four per Cent. Bonds, 881; Atchison
and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds
of Baltimore and Ohio, 191; Baltimore
S. W. Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 80
751; Canada Southern, 61; Canada
934; Central of New Jersey, 1090
Pacific, 163; Chesapeake and Ohio
261; Chicago, Burlington and
Chicago and West. 1000
Chicago, Great Northern, and
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific

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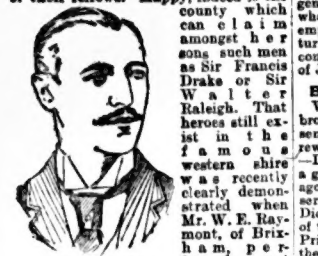
Pacific, 214; Northern Pacific Preferred, 40; Norfolk and Western Preferred, 40; Mississippi, —; Pennsylvania Shareholders, 59; Philadelphia and Northern Railway, 12; Southern Preferred, 36; Union Pacific, 23; Louisiana, and Pacific Common, 51; Louisiana, and Pacific Preferred, 23; Elevated, 109.

sex Yeomanry, 9 points; Trpr. Willing, Yeomanry, 7.
Bayonet v. Bayonet.—Sergt. Tudor, Grenadier Guards, 1; Pte. Green, Grenadier Guards, 2.

PEOPLE'S HEROES—LXVIII.

PLUCKY DEVONIAN.

Devonshire has never lacked heroes, men who have not hesitated to risk their own lives for the good or safety of their fellow-men. Happily indeed is the county which can claim amongst her sons such men as Sir Francis Drake or Sir Raleigh. That heroes still exist in the county is shown by the case of Mr. W. E. Raymont, a Devonian, who was rescued from a boat on Dartmouth.



MR. RAYMONT.

In getting out of a boat on the Dartmouth, the young lady slipped and fell into the water. Realizing that she must drown if not speedily rescued, Mr. Raymont gallantly rushed into the water, and, with some difficulty, to save the drowning girl. For his prompt and plucky conduct we add the name of Mr. W. E. Raymont to the honoured list of "The People's Heroes."

"PRINCE" SENT FOR TRIAL.

MALICIOUSLY INJURED BY THE "PRINCE" COMMITTED TO THE OLD GAOL.

Some additional remarkable revelations were made for Mr. Sheil, at Westminster, in the case of fraud charged against Laverd Dufour, who by a show of exterior and by using his high-sounding titles as Prince Luthiersky, Comte de Bonnaville, and Baron Henry Walther, of Paris, is alleged to have obtained advances from hotel cashiers and others, with whom he deposited worthless papers, described by him as valuable bonds and securities. On being placed in the dock it was evident that the week's incarceration at Holloway had effected a marvellous change in the man; he appeared clean-shaven and unshaven and dejected, and was minus the fashionable fawn overcoat which the police had taken off his back, the tailor from whom it was obtained having claimed it. It was stated that whilst under restraint he resisted efforts made to photograph him.

Mr. D. J. Quaker, sub-manager of the Credit Lyonnais, West-end branch, Cockspur-st., gave evidence as to the worthlessness of the "securities" deposited by prisoner and found on him. They consisted of cancelled bonds of the Land Mortgage Bank of Spain and a French bank which was promoted 14 years ago, but which never went to allotment. These bonds were easily purchased on the Continent for a few pence. Mr. Sheil: For the purposes of fraud?—Witness: I suppose so. Mr. Sheil: It is a great shame.

A FRESH CHARGE of stealing jewellery, value £121, from Percy Edwards and Co., Piccadilly, jewellers, was then proceeded with. Arthur Knight, an assistant to the firm, deposed that on June 15 last prisoner drove up and introduced himself as the Comte de Bonnaville, staying at the Kensington Palace Hotel. He selected a diamond waistcoat button, a turquoise and diamond cluster pin, gold watch, &c., and directed that the property should be delivered in the evening. Witness took the jewellery to the hotel. OFF POSSESSION OF IT. He offered a cheque in payment on the Credit Lyonnais. This was refused, and he produced a roll of bonds, and said that they would be returned to the hotel office. Witness went downstairs to the office, and prisoner, who had accompanied him, bolted out of the hotel with the jewellery. Committed for trial.

THROWN OUT OF WINDOW.

Joseph Harris, 26, labourer, was indicted at Clerkenwell Sessions for maliciously wounding Mary Ann Dayton. Mr. Black prosecuted. From the evidence given by prosecutor, a woman of some 40 years, and her husband, it appeared that after returning to rest on Aug. 17, at their home in Rye-st., Harrow-rd., prisoner awakened them by shouting out threats of murder. He smashed the door panels in, and struggled violently with Mr. Dayton, who tried to prevent him from entering the apartment. He, however, overpowered the husband, and rushing at Mrs. Dayton, who was in her night-dress calling for the police at the open window, "chucked her clean out" on to the footway below, a distance of about 15 ft. Considering the age of the woman, it is marvellous that she escaped with such slight injuries. No angry words had passed previously, and prisoner's brutal attack could not be accounted for. His defence was that, while struggling with Mr. Dayton, the wife fell out of the window—15 months' hard labour.

TRADE UNIONISTS FINED.

Charles Garner, 42, Boswell-st., Deptford; William Leard, described as of the Committee Room, Tiger Co., Deptford; and John W. Evans, 20, Evelyn-st., Deptford, appeared at Greenwich to answer summonses for that they did, on Aug. 8, with a view to compel Edwin Thomas Clarke to abstain from working for Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant for more than 14 hours a day, unlawfully besting his hours, &c. Mr. Leard, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Humphreys defended. Mr. Kennedy, who said he had no doubt as to the object of defendants in striking Mr. Clarke to abstain from working for Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, was also present. Mr. Kennedy, who considered the case proved, said an act of violence was much more serious than intimidation by itself, and committed defendant for 14 days' hard labour.

TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP Has been used for 50 years by millions of mothers for their children with the most perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

The monthly memorandum of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the labour market in August was considerably affected by the continuance of the dispute in the engineering trade, and even apart from this, the general state of employment has been depressed. The percentage of men employed in the trade unions making returns at the end of the month was 3.55, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of July and 3.4 per cent. in August, 1896.

BLACKMAILER SENTENCED.

William Allen, alias Peor, 29, was brought up at the Criminal Court for sentence upon a charge of receiving a reward for the restoration of stolen goods. In this case prisoner was a member of a gang of blackmailers who some seasons ago were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude for blackmailing Mr. C. G. Dick, a gentleman who was robbed by one of the men on the Thames Embankment. Prisoner had given information to the police. The Common Sergeant said he was satisfied that prisoner and the other men had been engaged in this abominable practice of blackmailing for a long time, and it was only on account of the valuable information he had given to the police, which he hoped would result in bringing other members of the gang to justice, that he refrained from passing the sentence he imposed in the other cases—18 months' hard labour.

CLERKENWELL PISTOL CASE.

James Gannon, 18, who pleaded guilty to assault occasioning actual bodily harm, was brought up at the Criminal Court for sentence. Prisoner was a member of a gang of boys who were engaged in this abominable practice of blackmailing for a long time, and it was only on account of the valuable information he had given to the police, which he hoped would result in bringing other members of the gang to justice, that he refrained from passing the sentence he imposed in the other cases—18 months' hard labour.

CHARGES AGAINST A SECRETARY.

Alfred Walter Hewer, 63, secretary, living in Walpole-st., Regent-park, was indicted at Clerkenwell Sessions for stealing a cheque for £25, belonging to the Richmond Permanent Building Society, Golden-gate, W. Mr. Lewis prosecuted. The case was adjourned to the 26th inst. for the purpose of the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Abinger, deposing. Prisoner was the secretary of the society in question, and when the case was last before the court it was alleged that 8 cheques for £25, £40, and £45, that were handed to him to be paid, were not paid. Prisoner was paid into his own banking account. Mr. Lewis proposed to go into 2 other charges against accused. Mr. Abinger objected, but it was eventually decided to call the fresh evidence. This was done, and Mr. Sheil: I suppose so. Mr. Sheil: It is a great shame.

AT THE PRESENT TIME there is an exceptional good demand for small farms in Lincolnshire, and for small acre farms in Dorsetshire, near Spalding, which was formerly occupied by Joseph Bower, recently executed at Lincoln for the murder of his wife, the landlady received no fewer than 50 applications.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The first 3 lines average 18 words, each line after 7 words. 5 lines and under, 3s. per line; 6 lines and under, 2s. 6d. per line; 7 lines and under, 2s. 3d. per line; 8 lines and under, 2s. per line; 9 lines and under, 1s. 9d. per line; 10 lines and under, 1s. 6d. per line; 11 lines and under, 1s. 3d. per line; 12 lines and under, 1s. per line; 13 lines and under, 9d. per line; 14 lines and under, 8d. per line; 15 lines and under, 7d. per line; 16 lines and under, 6d. per line; 17 lines and under, 5d. per line; 18 lines and under, 4d. per line; 19 lines and under, 3d. per line; 20 lines and under, 2d. per line; 21 lines and under, 1d. per line; 22 lines and under, 1d. per line; 23 lines and under, 1d. per line; 24 lines and under, 1d. per line; 25 lines and under, 1d. per line; 26 lines and under, 1d. per line; 27 lines and under, 1d. per line; 28 lines and under, 1d. per line; 29 lines and under, 1d. per line; 30 lines and under, 1d. per line; 31 lines and under, 1d. per line; 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